

**The Intelligencer.**  
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**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.**

**Falling off in Immigration.**  
The effect of the hard times is markedly perceptible in the falling off in immigration during the past twelve months. For the year ending November 1, 1876, the total number of immigrants landing at New York was 84,560, while for the corresponding period ending November 1, 1875, the whole number of arrivals was but 82,555—a decrease of about 15 per cent. The prevalence of hard times in this country, it seems, is well known in Europe, and the effect has been that the immigrants for the most part have been confined to those who could fetch with them enough to relieve them from necessity of finding immediate employment. As heretofore, a full third of the whole number have remained in the city of New York, where they will have excellent opportunity of experiencing the hardest of hard times. The most notable falling off in immigration was in that from Ireland, which from 19,224 in 1875, fell to 9,724 in 1876. As for the last few years, the heaviest immigration is from Germany, which also shows a falling off, sinking from an aggregate of 25,569 in 1875, to 18,891 in 1876.

The domestic consumption of cotton in the United States increases year by year. Before the rebellion the home consumption was about 600,000 bales. Last year this country took of its own cotton 1,356,698 bales in spite of dull trade, or nearly 100,000 bales more than in 1874-5, and 50,000 more than in 1873-4. The consumption of Great Britain has also increased, however, by 40,000,000 pounds, or over 100,000 bales; but that is, proportionate to their total consumption, a very small advance to that of the United States, although it is nearly proportionate on a basis of populations. The total domestic consumption of Great Britain and Ireland is about one million of bales. Great Britain manufactures more cotton goods than all the rest of the world put together. The number of "spindles" in that country is 39,000,000, all the rest of Europe has only 19,500,000, and the United States 9,000,000. Speaking of the supply and demand, the London Times says:

Having their calculations on past experience, and on figures which we need not detail, Messrs. Ellison estimate that in spite of these stocks and the surplus of surplus cotton on the Continent, Europe will next year require 2,241,000,000 pounds of cotton, of which 994,000,000 pounds will go to the Continent, or say, in all, 5,602,000 bales. Now, the American cotton prospects are said not to be so good as last season, and the new Egyptian crop is not expected to equal to the last. The East Indian will be much better than last, while Brazilian cotton is coming in less and less quantities to Europe. Altogether, therefore, it is estimated that the supply next season may be less than the demand by 145,000 bales, and that the tendency of prices may be to harden.

Mr. VIRGIL W. BLANCHARD, of New York, has discovered a cure for drunkenness, and he explains it in a card of some length, printed in the New York Sun. Mr. Blanchard's cure is nerve food—or building material to supply the waste. He lays down the broad fact that the craving for alcoholic stimulus grows out of the desire to build up the starving nervous tissue in our over-worked manes, and that this must be overcome by nerve food. What this food consists of he explains in the following Virgil Hologish manner: "In what does nerve food consist? What is it? Is it meat? No. Whitebread? No. Potatoes? No. It is not found in these staples, in what is it to be found? I answer, in the exterior of the wheat kernel, in the skin of the potato, and in milk; partially also in eggs and fish." We doubt very much whether Mr. Blanchard's prescription of bran and potato skins will cure intemperance. Most sober people would rather get drunk than live on it.

The largest vote ever cast in Pennsylvania previous to the late election was for Governor, in October, 1872, viz: Republican, 233,527; Democratic, 212,320; Temperance, 1,230. In November, 1870, viz: Hayes (Rep.), 231,248; Tilden (Dem.), 208,204; Cooper (Ind.), 22,966; Total, 462,418. The official vote of Ohio cast on Nov. 7, 1876, is declared to be: Hayes (Rep.), 220,695; Tilden (Dem.), 202,122; Cooper (Ind.), 2,027; Total, 424,844. The full vote of Ohio was not cast in 1872.

This table will prove interesting to those who care for the deficits of the Postoffice Department. It gives the receipts, expenses, and deficits for six years past:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1870-71	\$20,371,045	\$24,820,101	\$4,449,056
1871-72	21,940,420	25,052,192	3,111,772
1872-73	22,996,742	29,084,943	6,088,201
1873-74	24,388,500	31,116,415	6,727,915
1874-75	26,613,120	34,844,320	8,231,200
1875-76	25,654,198	31,208,458	5,554,260

It is gratifying to note that the exhibit for 1875 and 1876 shows a reduction in the deficit column of nearly \$2,000,000, caused by increased receipts. It will be a good while yet before the receipts equal the expenses. They have not done so in thirty years.

The barbers of New York city are in a high state of excitement over the attempt started by certain ones of their fraternity to reduce the price of a shave to five cents. They had a meeting, which, from the accounts published of its proceedings, must have been an animated one. The upshot of it was that the old price—ten cents for the shave and five cents for the bay-rum—was to be maintained at all hazards.

**Why Politics Became Demoralized.**  
Gov. Bullock in the Episcopal Congress.  
In the daily business of trading among men the immoral element is simple in itself and proceeds from a simple cause. This is almost alone the unregulated love of money—in other words, it is avarice. But since such business deals with corporeal and visible things which pass from hand to hand, and its operations are directly under the inspection of the contracting persons, the evil has been so generally detected and corrected that pure morals have become the acknowledged mistress of commerce in life. There is not, in any field of social existence, a higher standard than that which now has the sanction of modern commerce. But in the domain of politics the disturbing causes and forces are more numerous, more varied and more subtle. In the first place, the citizen is not away from the rule of individual accountability by his participation in large numbers of men, and by sharing with them his responsibility. He parts with his own mind, he gives in his adherence to lax customs long before they become a moral standard, and the highest result of the individual is merged in an average public conscience. The finer sensibilities are effaced by contemplation of expediency and necessity alone. But place this add to this the vehement, tumultuous, overwhelming influence of numbers combined into parties. There is no disposition like that of a political or religious party, and if it has lost the power to bring recusants to the fagot and the block, still its moral and political discipline, though rapidly weakening, are not yet forgotten. When elected a member of Parliament, Sir Samuel Romilly wrote to his sister a letter tremulous with fear, because, he said, he should be under compulsion to deal in partiality and selfishness, to see the profession of dishonorable sentiments without opposing them, and to be a near spectator of degrading conduct without discovering his detestation. And still again, to these combined causes of evil must be added the love of money, most corrupting of all. This not only seizes the politician, but it is in the heart of the individual, where it becomes the instrument of corruption, widely broadly over the political interests of the State. "It is by bribes," wrote a profound statesman, "not so often by being paid, that the politician brings ruin on mankind." This love of gain fetters into its alliance and support all other impure and corrupting forces. It debases honorable ambition. Personal ambition is both a good and a bad element in the solution of politics, but it becomes especially bad when it is subsidized by avarice. "There is said Mr. Burke a natural allegiance and fealty due to this domineering, paramount evil, from all the vassal virtues which acknowledge its superiority and militate under its banner; and it is under that discipline alone that statesmen are able to spread and to render itself a general public mischief." And we must add another source of evil which is historical. Appealing to all these infirmities, and wielding all these agencies of impurity, diplomacy, by its high authority and official fountains through many generations. In the international game of cunning and stratagem in former periods, in which the players mask their faces and characters, the church was an associated actor with the State. The crozier and the mace were lowered together. In the hundred years preceding the time when our church, purified, stood forth in her beautiful garments, a century of which the interest culminated in the hundred-shaped duplicity of Wolsey and Cleves, the church taught enough of immoral politics to require two centuries to eliminate it from the natural mind.

duct without discovering his detestation. And still again, to these combined influences of evil must be added the love of the most corrupting of all. This not only acts as a subtle cause of corruption in the heart of the individual, where it becomes a spontaneous inception, but it becomes the instrument of corruption widely broadly over the political interests of the country. It is by this means that we receive a constant stream of "poisonous" or being bribed, that wicked politicians "sowing ruin on mankind." This love of gain fetches into its alliance and support all other impure and corrupting forces, and debases honorable ambition. Personal ambition is both a good and an evil. Ambition the solution of politics, but it becomes especially bad when "it is subsidized by avarice." "There is said Mr. (Burke) a natural elegance and fealty due to this domineering, paramount evil, from all the vassal vices which acknowledge and support its authority. (bannon) and it is under that discipline alone that avarice is able to spread and to render itself a general, public mischief." And we must add another source of evil which is historical. Appealing to all these intimacies, and twisting all these intimacies and parity, diplomacy, by its high authority and example in times past, has tainted the political fountains through many generations. In the international game of con-

### How the Sections Will Stand if Hayes Has Carried the Disputed States.

THE VOTE OF THE NORTH.		THE VOTE OF THE SOUTH.	
For Hayes.	For Tilden.	For Hayes.	For Tilden.
California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	10
Illinois	21	California	10
Iowa	11	Florida	11
Kansas	6	Georgia	11
Maine	7	Kentucky	11
Massachusetts	11	Louisiana	11
Michigan	11	Mississippi	11
Minnesota	11	Minnesota	11
Nebraska	11	Nevada	11
Nevada	11	New Hampshire	11
New Hampshire	11	Ohio	11
Ohio	11	Pennsylvania	11
Pennsylvania	11	Rhode Island	11
Rhode Island	4	Vermont	11
Vermont	6	Wisconsin	11
Wisconsin	11		
Total	150	Total	65